greater than in the one period of twenty years under the present Republican party. That party claims, in fact, that all that has been given to use by the munificence of nature has come through the laws passed by the Republican party. [Laughter.] That party has been guilty of libed and slander on the truth of history. Their predictions of the direful results of Democratic victory have proved false, and the last four years have shown that the country is safe in the hands of Grover Cleveland. [Applause.] It is a cowardly libed on the workmen of the United States to say that with an open market and a fair chance they cannot compete with the whole world. It is a laise-hood to say that a high tayli increases wages, or that the workmen of this country prosper by anything but the workmen of this country prosper by anything but the workmen may sown skill and ability. How was it with the glass blowers of New Jersey? It was shown by Senator McPherson that after the manufacturers had got their high tariff, they imported Bohemian workmen by do the work. It was not long ago that the laborers of Massachusectis rebelled against the importation of Chinese, laborers to take their places. [Applause.] And the Republican candidate for the Presidency has been pledged over and over again by his vote in favor of the importation of Chinese, laborers, and oven of having them naturalized. For myself I am in favor of foreigners coming here who come here to be citizens; but I am not in favor of the Chinese, who do not come here to be citizens; but I am not in favor of the Chinese, who do not come here to be citizens, out are a social fungi; who come to take our blessings, but not to share our burdens. To such we say, go back to your polygamous stress and your autocratic government.

To-day the operation of the navigation laws and the so-called protective tariff have prevented the raising of the American flag over one of the ships that are owned here, but really compelled to carry a foreign flag. Ships that could not be built here because t

and latest foe, the Republican party. [Thunders of applause.]

"I have differed with Mr. Cleveland, and would probably have gone lurther than he has gone in certain directions. [Applause.] But we must do him the credit to say that to-day he is the marvel of the political world. [Applause.] This is the same party that has long been the protection of the people, and to doubt our continuous success is to doubt the patriotism of the American people."

The cheers aroused by Senator Vest's peroration had barely subsided when a new outpurst greated Chairman Flack's introduction of Roger Q. Mills, M. C. from Texas and the introducer of the Mills bill. He said:

SPEECH OF THE HON, ROGER Q. MILLS.

of Roger Q. Mills, M. C. from Texas and the introducer of the Mills bill. He said:

SPERCH OF THE HON, ROGER Q. MILLS.

"FELLOW CITIENES: On this day, memorable in the history of our country and of your seedety, it will not be deemed inappropriate briefly to recur to some of the fundamental principles upon which our republican form of government was established, to preserve the purity of which your society was organized. The Declaration which you have heard read in your prosence to-day proclaimed the great fundamental truth that all men are created equal, and that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Applause, It would have been easy to say that the separate States were to be governed by all the others if that was meant. But it was meant that each State should have self-government and what they aptly call in Ireland home rule. What is liberty? It is the right to do as we please so long as we do not injure another. That includes the right to do not injure another. That includes the right to go when we please, to come back when we please, and to drink what we please. Iapplause, and to drink what we please, lapplause, and to drink what we please, lapplause and laughter. There were those who wanted to make a Government here that was not a free Government, but they were defeated, and the Government that was setablished was bound by a Constitution that expressed all the power of the Government and left to the people the rights that were theirs and not surrendered by that Constitution. It won the jealous love of liberty in the bosom of Thomas Jefferson, that put the Bill of Rights in the Constitution and secured to the people the rights that were theirs and not surrendered. The men who wanted to establish a powerful concentrated Government were defeated, and the appearance of the Alien and Sedition laws, within ten years, showed how necessary was the precaution of Jefferson. IApplause, I From that day to this the Democratic party depends upon the field? The Democratic party depends up

inch has been doing it for a hundred years. So
the Republicans: cot up a Tariff Commission,
and they were all professionists. They were,
and they finally proposed a reduction on the
average of wenty of twenty-five percent. They
said that would not hurt anybody, but that
such reduction would be beneficial to manufacturer, laborer, and everybody else. Lapplause, J
And now they say we are a free trade party,
when we propose even a less reduction of the
tariff than they did flaughter!, and they say we
must go on and add to this surplus, for which
we have no need. It is a surplus which is a
perpetual mence and a temptation to extravagance and the chair Repulse already seed in
in Congress for various lobs, and to augment
the taxes, so that they may get more of what
they call 'fat.' ILaughter! I

"Under those circumstances Prosident Cleveland wrote a message. His progress to a second triumphant march to Washington was assured without it, but he believed it was his
duty to write it, and he did write it in the performance of his duty. (Applause.) He called
upon Congress to prepare a bill. He told us to
consult every interest; the interest of the
functurers—the interests of all. Under those
directions a bill has been prepared that proposes to reduce the surplus \$80,000,000 ayear.
Of this there will be \$22,000,000 taken off of
internal revenue taxes. Nobody will object to
that on the Republican side. Now, to accomplish this reduction we have put some tilings
on the free list. What are they? Let us see
whether this part of the bill will hurt anybody,
we began with lumber. We propose to let the
people. It may keep some "beodle" out of the
people. It may keep some "beodle" out of the
people. It may keep some beodle out of the
people. It may keep some beodle out of the
people. It may keep some beodle out of the
people is the some trust. He will be reful
a duty. No.

A propose to help the people and the warm
anybody, but that it will be need to
prepare to sait down these devis. Laughter.]
Then we have put tin p

wear wool have better clothes. We use, in fact, about 600,000,000 pounds of wool in our manufactories. We raise only 265,000,000 pounds, or less than half, and the Hepublican party proposes to put the Chinese half are and or cour manufacturers, and all for the benefit of a few wool growers. Does that benefit the laborer? Not at all, it does not take much labor to raise wool. It takes a good deal of labor to manufacture it. We can use all that we can raise and we must have more. But the liepublicans would rather we should use shodly and make over the same stuff four or five times before we get through with it, rather than let the people have free wool. The woolen men have got the duty on manufactured worl up to 68 per ent, on the average, and or some grades they have got a neuroph, and they want more. (Laughter, They, want you to keep on wearing out your own clothes. Now, we say the better thing for you to do will be to wear out the Republican party in November, Haughter and applause.) We say this in the interest of the American laborer. Let him have the wool to work with and to wear. We do not believe the people of the United States can be longer louied with the talk of British gold. We want the wool to come from all the world to keep our warse workers at work making it up fato goods to be soid in the markets of the world as well as the soil of the control of the world with the talk of British gold. We want the wool to come from all the world to keep our warse workers at work making it up fato goods to be soid in the markets of the world as well as the soil of the talk of the people of the United States can be longer louied with the talk of British gold. We want the world to come from all the world to keep our warse workers at work making it up fato goods we have a soil of the people of the talk of the people of t

raw malerials with which our laborers must be employed, and all the change we propose is to benefit the workingmen of this country. [Applause.]

Now, in every tariff they put in what is called a drag net to catch all the things that have not been specially mentioned. Look over the tariffs that have been passed and you will see that on the manulacture of fron we have cut off only about 5 per cent. leaving it at 40 per cent. which is above the war rate, and yet they call it free trade. And so it is with other things in the list. We have left a duty to be collected which is now higher than that levied during the war, and yet they is il us it is free trade. Laughter. It is not the men who are looking after the interests of the beople who are making this outer. The men whom our bill will injure will not be the workingmen, but the men of combinations, pools, and trusts, which the Democratic party proposes to destroy. [Applause.] How is it with carpets? We propose to leave the duty higher than it was during the war, and they call it free trade. We propose to attack the coffee trusts for the benefit of the manufacturing interests of the country, and they call it free trade. We tell you, workingmen, that the way to get good wages is to let in the raw materials with which you work; to look to the markets of the world; to stand by the Administration that is your friend; to stand by the political party that has reduced the burdens of taxation. How can you do that better than by taking off the cost of the raw materials? Then you will find that manufactures will increase and wages will increase, and that is the legitimate way to increase wages, not by an attempt to put a Chinese wall about the country to shut out the markets of the world. Unless we propose enables you to make commodities to sell as well as it permits others to come and give you others in exchange.

"Stand by the old flag! Stand by the party that is for liberty and justice, the party that

you others in exchange.

"Stand by the old flag! Stand by the party that is for liberty and justice, the party that roposes to lift the burden of taxation and throw open to you the markets of the world! Stand by the men who would give you raw materials with which to work and, under the grand old party's rule, our land shall continue to be the land of the free and the home of the brave."

to be the land of the free and the home of the brave."

As Mr. Mills returned to his seat, those on the platform pressed around him and shook his hand in congratulation, and the audience thundered an even more flattering approval. After it had exhausted itself, Mr. Mills unconsciously revived it by taking out his handkerchief, which happened to be a bandanna and wiping his brow. "Unfurl the Glorious Banner" was the appropriate song of the Glee Club at this point, and then Secretary Gilroy, in stentorian tones, read the replies to invitations received from distinguished Democrats and absent brothers. President Cleveland's userters.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S LETTER,

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S LETTER,

"Executive Mansion, 3

"Washington, June 29, 1888.}

"The Hon. June 24. Place, Grand Sachem.

"Dean Sir: I regret that I am obliged to decline the courteous invitation which I have received to attend the celebration by the Tammany Society of the birthday of our republic on the fourth day of July next. The zeal and enthusiasm with which your society celebrates this day afford proof of its steadiest patriotism as well as its care for all that pertains to the advantage and prosperity of the people.

"I cannot doubt that the renewal of a love and devotion to a pure Jeffersonian Democratic form of Government, which you contemplate, will suggest the inquiry whether the people are receiving all the benefits which are due them under such a form of Government. These benefits are not fully enjoyed when our citizens are unnecessarily burdened and their earnings and incomes are uselessly diminished under the pretext of Governmental support.

"Our Government belongs to the people. They have decread its purposes; and it is their clear right to demand that its costs shall be limited by frugality, and that its burden of expenses shall be carefully limited by its actual needs. And yet a useless and dangerous surplus in the National Trensury tells no other tale but extortion on the part of the Government, and a perversion of the people's intention. In the midst of our impetuous enterprise and blind confidence in our destiny, it is no sooner appreciated than the conviction must follow that the tribute exacted from the people should be diminished.

"The theories which cloud the subject, misleading honest men, and the appeals to sellish interests which deceive the understanding, nake the reform, which should be easy, a difficult task. Although those who propose a remedy for present evils have always been the friends of American labor, and though they declare their purposes to further its interests in all their efforts, yet those who oppose reform attempt to disturb our workingmen by the cry that their "WASHINGTON, June 29, 1888.

should be no chance for such deception to succeed.

"It behooves the American people, while they rejoice in the anniversury of the day when their free government was declared, to also reason together and determine that they will not be deprived of the blessings and the benefits which their government should afford.

"Yours, very truly,"

"GEOVER CLEVELAND."

GOV. HILL WRITES. Gov. Hill's was equally well received: "EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, STATE OF New YORK, }
"ALBANT, June 29, 1888. }
"DEAR SIR: I have received with much pleasure the invitation of the Tammany So-

ciety to attend its one hundredth celebration of the anniversary of American independence, and I am also favored with a request to be one, of those who are to address you upon this interesting centennial occasion.

"It would, indeed, afford me great gratification to accept these cowresses, but an engagoment made some time ago to attend the dedication of a soldiers' and sailors' monument in the city of Binghamton, and speak there upon the coming Fourth of July, compels me to deprive myself of the satisfaction that it would otherwise give me to address you.

"Patriotic praise is due to your society for the centinuous islithfulness and ardor with which it halls each returning anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, and you do well to call upon our citizens from all portions of our land to join in your celebration. Your seciety has always stood in the front line, where the battle was waged for constitutional liberty in our own land, and it has not neglected at all times to give encouragement and ready assistance to people of distant countries striving for like liberty. You appreciate, year after year, the necessity that the first principles of our Government should ba recalled in their nurity, so that we shall know how firmly we are following the teachings of the fathers of Democracy and our republic. "Freedom, our Rock," is your chosen motto, and while it continues founded upon that firm basis, our country shall lear no foe within or without.

"Your society has always favored the largest

basis, our country shall lear no los within or without.

"Your society has always favored the largest personal liberty for the effizen, consistent with the public welfare; it has advocated home rule for municipalities, equal taxation, opposition to monopolies, and protection to labor, by relieving it of all unnecessary burdens.

"In your efforts for the advancement of these principles. I give you my carnest wishes for the success of your natriotic work.

"I remain your fellow citizen.

David B. Hill, Governor of New York.

"I remain your follow citizen.

DAVID B. HILL, Governor of New York.

OTHER LETTERS.

Others that were heartily applauded were from Lieut-Gov. Jones, Henry Watterson, and Congressman Amos J. Cummings:

"DEAR SIR: An invitation from Tammany Hall is ever an honor to its recipient not likely to be rejected, but when that invitation is one to join in the festivities that mark the anniversary of our national birthday it passes beyond the region of compliment and becomes a duty which would not be neglected by me were it not impelled by imperative engagements.

"Steady and true to the principles on which our Government was founded, old Tammany Hall, not only lives its patriotism but realizes the importance of yearly expressing its allegiance by a proper celebration of the Fourth of July. The commemoration of this day is as important a factor in the perpetuation of our republican form of government as the proper observance of the Sabbath is to the continuance of a belief in the Christian religion.

"The blood of revolutionary sires, transmitted from generation to generation, should carry therewith germs of patriotism that will insure the observance of our national natal day by every American born, and our example should be sufficient to impel those who have cast their lot among us from foreign lands, to join heartily in the celebration of an everif resultant in what the poet so graphically has termed 'the home of the brave and the land of the free.' of the free,"
"Thanking the committee for their courtesy
"Thanking the committee for their courtesy
"Thanking the committee for their courtesy

Thanking the committee my inability to accept, I am, yours truly, EDWARD F. JONES, "Lieutanant-Governor of New York. 

occasion.
"It carries with it, as your note suggests, the added significance of the approaching Presidential election; and, while I will not describe this as the most important election in our political history, I do say, that it will de-

scribe this as the most important election in our political history. I do say, that at will determine whether our demestic economies shall be transferred from a war footing to a peace footing by the conservative policies and graduated processes of statesmen, or by an indiscriminate and precipitate uprising of the toiling masses of the people, whose very existence is menaced by the Chinese wall of restriction advocated by the Republican party.

"That party represents monopoly, exclusively. Its ticket is a rich man's ticket. Its platform is a rich man's platform. The application of its theories would, within a year, close half the manufacturing enterprises in the country, and throw tens of theusands of honest laboring men out of work. How and why? Because, even under the existing war tariff, the stability of carnings and employment is constantly disturbed by over supplies of the home market, which, in case the duties are increased, as the Republicans propose, with the inevitable result of an universal and unlimited lockout.

"The Democratic party meets these extravagancies of monopoly gone mad by a plan of reform which will relieve the country from the burdens of needless traxtion, cheapen to all men the necessaries of life, and insure to workingmen both sufficiency and stability, without the cut of a penny of wages or the loss of a day's employment.

the cut of a penny of wages of the day's employment.

"I should be giad to elaborate and substantiate each of these assertions, and hold myself ready to do so whenever the opportunity shall be given me.

"Again thanking you, gentlemen, for the courtesy of your invitation. I am with great respect, your obedient servant,

"HEN BY WATTERSON,"

Letters full of good points were also received from W. C. Whitney, Secretary of the Interfor. William F. Vilas, Secretary of the Interfor. Thomas Seay, Governor of Alabama; E. E. Jackson, Governor of Maryland; S. B. Buckner, Governor of Governor of Maryland; S. B. Buckner, Governor of Covernor of Virginia; E. W. Wilson, Governor of West Virginia; B. W. Wilson, Governor of West Virginia; B. B. W. Wilson, Governor of West Virginia; B. B. W. Wilson, Governor of West Virginia; B. B. P. Richardson, Governor of Massissippi; E. A. Perry, Governor of Fleridia; Simon P. Huches, Governor of Arkansa; John W. Daniel, Senator from Virginia; J. B. Enalts, Senator from Indiana, A. H. Vance, Schatter from Mississippi; E. A. Perry, Governor of Governor of Massissippi; E. A. Cocknell, Senator from Mississim; Wade Hampion, Senator from Soulh Carcilina; S. Pasco, Senator from Floridia; Corressman William M. Springer of Illinois, W. C. Whitthorne of Tennessee, Illoyd S. Bryce of New York, W. H. Hatch of Missouri, John J. Oxell, Chairman of the Labor Committee, and Joseph Wheeler of Alabama; Judges John Clinton Gray of the Court of Appelais; George M. Van Hoesen of the Court of Appelais; George M. Van Hoesen of the Court of Appelais; George M. Van Hoesen of the Court of Appelais; George M. Van Hoesen of the Court of Common Pleas; Edward Murphy, Jr., Chairman, of the Democratic State Committee; I. M. Waston, Chairman of the Slichigan Democratic State Committee; Liw Maston, Chairman of the Slichigan Democratic State Committee; Liw Maston, Chairman of the Slichigan Democratic State Committee; Jumps, Junes Keenan, H. S. Beattle, Charles F. Tabor, and W. L. Brown.

The "Short Talks" next on the programme were introduced by Chairman flack, with the explanation that from five to ten minutes were all that any one was expected by use. But no time was keenan, H. S. Beattle, Charles F. Tabor, and W. L. Brown.

The "Book of the Court of Alabama, Said he. West Carlond States, and the Governor of Tammany, and the Court of the Said States, and the

mostip all get off. Laugener. J Anter Novemberther will all get off.

"Both the will all get off."

"Both the will all get off."

"Both the will all get off."

"Was introduced while the audience was also be will detain you but a few miles and all be will detain you but a few miles and all be will detain you but a few miles and all be will detain you but a few miles and the will detain you but a few miles and the will detain you but a few miles and the will detain you but a few miles and the will detain you but a few miles and the will detain you but a few miles and the will detain you but a few miles and the will detain you had a few all the will all street to a few and the will detain a will be will all street to feel the will be will all street to feel the will be will

Hall:
Three cheers for the Red, White, and Blue-Tammany
Hall:
The army and many forever!
Three cheers for the Red, White, and Blue-Tammany
Hall:

Itah:

In the basement of the wigwam, the large council chamber where the effects of fire and water have been remedied, the holders of platform tickets and the wearers of blue Tummany budges were then entertained in sumptuous style. As it was 3% and the talks had lasted five hours, this provision was more than welcome, and entire justice was done to edibles and potables, both of which were in abundant supply.

BRIDGEPORT'S CELEBRATION.

A Marine Parade, Fireworks, Decorations, and a Measter Procession.

Bridgeport, July 4.—It is estimated that

upward of 100,000 strangers were in this city to-day to celebrate the semi-centennial of its incorporation and the anniversary of the nation's birth. The exercises really began last evening by a marine parade, in which vessels of all descriptions, from the beautiful and palace-like yachts of the Bridgeport Yacht Club down to the insignificant and ugly tug, took active parts. At half past 7 the steamer Mystery of New York, containing nearly a hundred members of the Connecticut Press Association, pulled out into the stream, and after a half hour's sail hove to a short distance from Penfield Light, and in the midst of hundreds of eraft, decorated with Chinese lanterns, flags, and bunting. Soon before 9 o'clock, and at a given signal, the programme was opened by the tooting of whistles and the roar of cannon.
At the south end, about two miles from shore, lay at anchor the United States steamer Atlanta of the North Atlantic squadron, which was, through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Navy and at the urgent request of Collector of the Port Goddard and Harber Master McNeil, despatched here to take part in the demonstrations. Senside Park was the objective point for the thousands who were unable to secure berths on the outgoing steamers, and Long Beach and the many other shore resorts for which Bridgeport is noted came in for their full share of visitors. The marine parade and the display of fireworks was at once grand and beautiful, and in the minds of the vast multitudes who witnessed it will leave a long and pleasant remembrance.

This morning the programme was legun by the discharge of musketry and cannon, and at about noon there was a parade, in which there were nearly 6,000 persons, including the military. Soveral days ago the work of decorating buildings, public and private, in the city began. The sight of the national colors in conspicuous places everywhere developed an infection. Everyday began to describe and was, through the courtesy of the Secretary

buildings, sublic and private, in the city began. The sight of the mational colors in conspicuous places everywhere developed an infection. Everybody began to decorate, and when this morning's sun appeared its rays tell upon a town literally swathed in American and flags of all nations. Main street could be truthfuly described as absolutely red, white, and blue. Here and there triumphal arches rose, displaying portraits of Presidents, living and dead, departed heroes, and ex-Mayors, and all the devices in the decorator's art were employed to not only express the feelings of 45,000 citizens, but to please the more than twice that number of visitors expected to honor the city with their presence.

At the hour appointed the vast throng, which as to form the largest procession Bridgeport ever saw, was ready to onter the lines. The Grand Marshal, ox-Mayor Jones, indicated the signal, the firing of a single gun, and the vast body began to move. At its head was thief of Police Marsh and a platoon of police, followed by the Grand Marshal, his Chief of Staff, Licut, Frank J. Naramore, and Brig.-Gen. S. R. Smith, and twelve aides. The first division, Col. Henry Huss, Marshal, embraced the Fourth Regiment, C. N. G. United States marines from the cruiser Atlanta, and the Sarsfleid Guards of New Haven; the second division. Capt. E. Parmiy, the Knights of Pythias. and many other secular organizations from the city and elsewhere; the birdspoort Butchers' Association, mounted, embracing Indians, cowboys, bucking poines, and ploneers, followed by a large on umber of decorated wagons and Hoats representing the manufacturing Indians, convenyed and trales and business and morantie pursuits of Bridgeport; the fourth division. C. H. Brothwell, Marshal, upward of forty resident and trales and business and morantie pursuits of Bridgeport; the fourth division. Henry A. Bishop, Marshal, upward of forty resident and trales and to singuished, and the weak of the cutis of the cutis of the colors. The marching was fine and dum corporate and

The Old Liberty Bell Rung. PHILADELPHIA, July 4.-Independence Day was celebrated to-day in an extravagant manner under the direction of a citizen's committee, which raised by popular subscription nearly \$15,000 for the purpose. At midnight the bell in the tower of historic Independence the bell in the tower of historic Independence Hall was struck 112 times, and was listened to by a large crowd of people who had patiently waited for its sound. At sunrise the Keystone Battery fired a single saintle and soon afterward a trombone band stationed in the tower of Independence Hall, in the shadow of the Liberty Bell, sent forth patriotic music. In and around the old hall, guards in Continental uniform patrolled with dignified step and stately air. At 9 o'clock the First Brigade of Pennsylvania Militia paraded the principal streets, and were reviewed at Independence Hall by Major-Gen. Hartrants and staff. The regular exercises in the sauare consisted of regular exercises in the square consisted of the reading of the Declaration of Indepen-dence, particite music by a large band, and a characteristic Fourth of July oration by Sen-ator Hawley of Connecticut, at the conclusion of which the bell in the State House steeple was again rung 112 times.

tion began. Major Downs took the provincials out at their request for another drill, so that their time was occupied. The regimental lads from Grand. Essex. and Ludiow streets began immediately to sneak out of court to have a Fourth of July in Annsville. As soon as they were missed the officer of the day, Capt. Abram Gridley of the Penn Yan Separate Company, and his officer of the gnard. Lieut. Charles Muecke of Company B. took measures to intercept them on their return.

"Doctor! Doctor!" cried a boatman, rushing up to Surgeon Goetz's tent, "there is a man stabbed in the guard tent at the foot of the hill, and he is bleeding like a pig and crying.

"Dr. Goetz hurrieu to the outpost. Sergeant Harris L. Goldberg of Company D. who lives in 150 Rivington street, was monning on a cot. He was carried to the hospital tent.

Mr. Goetz found a wound in the inside of his thigh one-half an inch wide and about half as deep. Outside the tent were a lot of prisoners, headed by a big fellow with a skinned nose and one eye nearly closed. These last were all from Company H. All were full of beer and fight.

"We've had a — of a time," said the one with a skinned nose. About twenty-live or thirty of our company were over to Annsville. There were a lot of girls there, and things were lively and all right until a lot of follows that are in our company for subs got to making themselves fresh. I hit one of them in the mug. And the fun began. I got the sun in my eyes, and the fellow smashed me in the nose, and I went down. Someone kicked me in the eye, and when I got up beer glasses and blood was flying around promiscuously. I look pretty bad, but you ought to see the other fellow. He skipped over the mountain." the mountain.

The man who had been wounded in the thigh was stabbed by Lieut. Muccke. Capt. Gridley and he were on the Annaville road looking for a good spot to locate an outpost. A man lying on the ground attracted their attention.

Gridley and he were on the Annaville road looking for a good spot to locate an outpost. A man lying on the ground attracted their attention.

"Get up," said Muecke, kicking him on the soles of his shoes.

A couple of guards were just coming up with the remnant of the fighters that had just been arrested at Annaville.

"Fall in," said Muecke to the man.

"The — I will."

Muecke shoved him along. Suddenly Sergeant Goldberg for it was he who had been lying on the ground, sprang upon a guard and seized his musket.

"I caught him by the throat," said Muecke afterward," and jabbed him with my sword,"

These prisoners had hardly been landed in the guard tent and hospital before two fights started in the main street of the camp.

"Corporal of the guard No. 18, in a hurry," a sentry shouted.

Hundreds of men were in the street in a moment around the fighters. Before the corporal could respond a couple of armed men marched Corporal Gress of Company A to the guard tent. He and his First Sergeant Berghardt that been coming from supper. A quarrel with the First Sergeant of Company A to the guard tent. He and his First Sergeant Berghardt had been coming from supper. A quarrel with the First Sergeant of Company & to the guard tent. He and his First Sergeant of Company in the two men came by B's street they were set upon by a lot of that company's men.

"I don't sell coliar buttons."

"I don't sell coliar buttons."

"I don't eat sauerkraut."

This was the first that was heard of the second fight. It was between two of Capt. Surbrug's men in Company F. The other row was in front of Col. Stewart's tent, and attracted nearly all the attention, and these men got off without arrest after a rattling exchange of blows and a roll in the dirt. There are a lot of men still ont of camp, and there is likely to be a full grard house before morning.

The row at Annaville has brought out a fact that will require an official investigation and may lead to the disbandment of the regiment and to be men in at least sixty days. There are a lot of

ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

A Distinguished Group. Photographed—
Praises of the New York Militia.

GETTYSBURG, July 3.—To-c'ny an interesting group, attracting much attention wherever it moved on the battlefield, and rociving everywhere a hearty reception, was muche up of Gen.
Longstreet, Gen. Butterfield, and Private Warner Miller of the Fifth New York Cavalry.
These gentlemen were mounted in flue style, and rode splendidy. The group was photographed at Little Round Top, the spot ywhere the Forty-fourth New York Regiment monument is to be greeted. This regiment was one was the project of the provision of the free and the home of the brave?"
And a score of voices roared "No!" "No!"
Cornelius F. J. Doody spoke and Mme, Munier-Atkins sang "The Star Spangled Bannier." the additioned need in the chorus, Finally Dr. McGivnn spoke for nearly an bound of the free and the home of the brave?"
And a score of voices roared "No!" "No!"
Cornelius F. J. Doody spoke and Mme, Munier-Atkins sang "The Star Spangled Bannier." the additioned need in the chorus, Finally Dr. McGivnn spoke for nearly an bourt in a general way on the principles of the seciety. He had been reminded by Mr. Doody, who proceeded him, that it was on July 4 that forgotten, he said, that July 4 is a special day in his callendar. A kind by the Pope. He had forgotten, he said, that July 4 is a special day in his callendar. A kind providence in the chorus, Finally Dr. McGivnn spoke for nearly an hour in a general way on the principles of the seciety. He had been reminded by Mr. Doody, who proceeded him, that it was on July 4 that forgotten, he said, that July 4 is a special day in his callendar. A kind Providence had forgotten, he said, that July 4 is a special day in his callendar. A kind Providence had so constituted him that he didn't feel the agony, if there was any agony.

"Now," added Dr. McGivnn spoke for nearly an hour in a general way on the principles of the society. He had been reminded by Mr. Doody, who proceeded him, that it was on July 4 had forgotten, he said, that July 4 i graphed at Little Round Top, the spot where the Forty-fourth New York Regiment mixing ment is to be erected. This regiment was one of Gen, Butterfield's old brigade, which held the left of Little Round Top. The horses of the group to-day stood still, and the Gettysburg photographer te-sight is very happy over his success. Subsequently the party met Gens, Siccum, Sickles, Carr, and others at the Rogers House, the place where, on the day of the great fight, the famous Third Corps battery way planted and near which now stands the First Massachusetts monument. Gen. Slocum, in conversation, confirmed Gen. Butterfield's recellections of his preparations for pursuit on the third day and as to the Council of War. Gen. Longstreet said that on July 3, 1863, he supposed that, of course, Gen. Mende would place himself at the head of his army and follow up the repulse of Pickett, and that he (Longstreet) was surprised that Meade did not do so, Gen. Longstreet confirmed Gen. Butterfield's views and his testimony as to the result which inevitably would have followed, i. e. the destruction of Lee's army.

Mine companies of the Third Artillery, United States Army, under command of Lieut.-Col. Livingston, and several companies of the Sixth Cavairy are encamped here near the New York Ninth. The post commandant is Brevet-Gen. Gibson. A spiendid-looking officer is Capt. Lawten of the Sixth Cavairy, the capturer of Geronimo, and his well-proportioned figure sets off this 6 feet 4 inches. Another fine specimen of manhood is Capt. George Anderson of the same regiment, of Saxon type and 6 feet 2 inches in height. Capt. Anderson entertained at the mess dinner to-night Gen. Bartlett of Gov. Hill's staff and Franklin Bartlett, the well-known lawyer of your city, who is an officer in the Ninth Regiment. The regular army officers

inches in height. Capt. Anderson entertained at the mess dinner to-night Gen. Hartlett of Gov. Hill's staff and Franklin Bartlett, the well-known lawyer of your city, who is an officer in the Ninth Regiment. The regular army officers here speak highly of the Ninth and its marching and efficiency in the manual. After dress parade this evening that command marched off to take its special train, receiving as it passed the United States campand the Springs Hotel an enthusiastic ovation. The militia boys have not slet; ton beds of roses here. They have been worked pretty hard, but their sunbronzed faces and measured march showed that the experience of throe days at Getysburg lad been to them time well spent.

Gettysburg, July 4.—The Gottysburg reunion has come to an end and the visitors are departing for home. The only events of the day were the dedication of the monuments of the 171st Pennsylvania Regiment and the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Camp "A. Wilson Norris" of the Grand Army of the Republic men is full of people to-night. A sham battle was given after dark, and was a reminder of the seenes enacted hers twenty-flvo years ago. The Grand Army men will remain in camp until Friday evening.

At a meeting of the Battlefield Memorial Association held last night the old officere were reflected. The Seventy-second Pennsylvania Regiment was permitted to erect its monument on the crest of Cemetery Ridge and to place a marker on their most advanced position. This will open avenues from Round Top to where Rilpatrick's envalry were stationed, and along Seminary Ridge, the Confederate line, between the Hagerstown and Emmittsburg roads, and will make the battlefield much more accessible than it is at present. A resolution was passed requesting army organizations to erect monuments to prominent soldiers on the association's ground.

The Second Pennsylvania Cavalry held a reunion last night and took ste

morial.

Geo. Daniel Sickels. President of the reunion which closed to-day, and the other gentlemen in his party left for New York by special train to-night. -

At Creedmoor.

The third marksman's badge match wis shot at Creedwoor yesterday. The wind was very trying, blowing fresh from 6 e clock, and very tricky. The ing thowing trees from to clock, and very tricky. The with ming keeres were used. The with ming keeres were used. The with ming keeres were as follows: J. S. Shepard, Company D. Twenty-third Regiment, 49: G. S. Scott, Jr. Company A. Twenty-third Regiment 49: E. T. M. Wendeltani, Company G. Twenty-third Regiment 49: H. J. Company G. Swentt liegiment 49: H. Laine, Company I. Twenty third Regiment, 49: T. Holmes, Company I. Thirteenth Regiment, 49: R. F. Fahl, Laine, Company I. Thirteenth Regiment, 49: R. F. Fahl, Company I. Thirteenth Regiment, 42: The matches will be continued on every Saturday, beginning July 45. A GREAT DAY IN KETPORT.

Company B of the Seventy-first Goes Down Inspired with the enthusiasm of a cam-

paign year, the citizens of Keyport resolved a week ago to have a rousing Fourth of July celebration. A committee of forty citizens was appointed. Mr. A. Salz was appointed Chairman, and Mr. W. H. Reid was requested to pitch in and take general charge of the work. The firemen and militia were invited to do themselves proud, and several outside military and fire organizations were asked to participate. A special invitation was sent to Company B of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., generally known as the Hariem Com-

pany, and this was accepted.

At sunrise yest arday all the citizens of Keyport were up and lussily arranging for the cere-monies of the day. Capt Belknap also had his company mustered at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory at 8 o'clock, and half an hour later the men were on board the Keyport steamboat Minnie Co. nell. It was 1114 when they arrived at Keyport, refreshed by the sail down the bay.

The citizens were waiting for them to join in

down the bay.

The citizens were waiting for them to join in the parade, and they we re assigned to the post of honor. Lieut, Col. B. A. Lee of Gov. Green's staff was Grand Marshal. Besides the New York company there were in line Commany Go the Third New Jersey Regiment. Hook and Ladder Company 1 of Keyport, and the Matawan Fire Department, together with leading citizens from both towns.

There has always been, heretofore, a somewhat bitter rivalry between these two places, which lie contiguous to each other. This feeling has been deprecated by the foremost citizens, and the opportunity was seized yesterday to bring about a reneral smoking of the pipe of peace. The politicians of Matawan hobnobbed with those of Keyport, the swains swore ctornal triendship for each other, and the maidens exchanged their love secrets. It may be said right here, too, that no more stalwart lais or comely maidens are to be found on the sands of Jersey than those that thrive and bloom in these very towns, and many a member of Company B came back to New York with a void in his heart. At the end of the parade Lawyer R. W. Dayton of Matawan mounted the stand in front of the Pavilion Hotel and was introduced by U. S. Deputy Collector Col. Chas. D. Hendrickson as the reader of the Declaration of Independence, Mr. Dayton performed his part with intelligence and vim. The guests were then taken in tow by the Keyport citizens and shown what the town could do. Samples of applejack that had been saved for the occasion were brought out liberally and liberally disposed of. Dinner was served at the Pavilion Hotel, and it took several hours to serve all that came for it. In the afternoon there were boat races, athletic games, and a match base ball game between the Athletics of Keyport and the Phonix of New York. The Athletics pride themselves on being one of the best base ball nines in the country. They beat their opponents by a score of 7 to 2.

Capt. Belknap and Lieuts, Smith and Timpson were entertained during the afternoon by prominent citizens

ing that he was the prettiest waitzer in the company.

In the evening the company increased its popularity by giving an excellent exhibition drill. There were some beautiful firsworks and more appleack, and then Company B said a reluctant good-by, and took a delightful sail home. Keyport continued its celebration until a much later ho.r.

ANTI-POVERTY'S FOURTH. Dr. McGlynn Talks for an Hour and Others Make Shorter Speeches,

A thousand men and women, mostly women, helped the Anti-Poverty Society to celebrate the Fourth in the large hall of the Cooper Union, which was about three-fourths filled. Stretched on a pillar over President Me-Glynn's head was a national flag, with gold builion fringe. The usual hadkerchief display welcomed Dr. McGlynn as he entered the hall and sat down in the President's chair. Mme. Munier-Atkins's choir opened the proceedings by singing "The Banner of Freedom." John McMackin, who was appointed to announce the speakers, made a pretty long preliminary speakers, made a pretty long preliminary speech himself on politics, and raked the Republicans and Democrats over the coals in a manner satisfactory to the audience.

Gaybert Barnes read the Declaration of Independence, prefixing the remark that the Anti-Poverty Society proposes to go a good ways further than the Declaration does in the way of reform. Then young orators made short speeches.

Speaker Cornelius Donovan asked the audience the question:

Is this the land of the free and the home of the brave?

"You're a priest forever," said a voice.

"A priest of the new crusade," cried another.

"That's sound doetrine," continued Dr. Mc-Glynn. "'A priest forever after the order of Melchisedek. The called in some newspapers the 'Ex-Reverend.' [Laughter.] The priests can't prevent a man from talking about God and from telling you how to get to heaven, so I will give you a bit of a sermon, a bit of a prayer, and a bit of a benediction," which he proceeded to do. O do. The benediction was "God bless every one

HARLEM HAS ITS PARADE.

A Lot of Veterans Turn Out to March and Eat in Honor of the Day. The restrictions upon the discharge of fireworks are not so rigidly enforced in Harlem as elsewhere on Manhattan Island, so the uptown small boy had a merrier time yesterday than the little fellows in the lower part of the city. He turned out in force to witness the parade of veterans of the civil war, and made the old soldiers march through a constant fusilade of firecrackers and torpedoes. The parade was under the leadership of Judson Kilpatrick Post, G. A. R. One hundred members of the post, with a fife and drum corps resplendent in new white helmets and yellow plumes, assembled in front of their headquarters at sembled in front of their neadquarters at Bunting Hall, 12 Fourth street and Third avenue, at 8 A. M. An hour later they were joined by 125 members of the Veteran Zouave Association, picturesquely uniformed in blue jackets and knee breeches, white leggings, and red fez caps. The Zouaves, under command of Capt. F. L. Schaefer, went up on the Sixth avenue elevated road from their quarters in West Forty-fourth street to 125th street, through which they marched to Third avenue. They were accompanied by a fife and drum corps and a score or more members of Summer Camp, Sons of Veterans. Representatives of Thomas Francis Meagher Post and Naval Post 516 fell into line with the procession, which took its way down Third avenue, with Kilpatrick Post at the head, under Commander Samuel H. Bailey. The route of the procession was to 104th street, to Lexington avenue, to 116th street, to First avenue, to 128th street, to Lexington avenue, and thence to Harlem Hall, in 125th street, where the wives of the men of Kilpatrick Fost had prepared luncheen for the weary marchers. That disposed of there were speeches by members of the organizations and patriotic songs by a male quarter. Bunting Hall, 12 Fourth street and Third ave-

TWENTY-FIVE PATRIOTS.

They Gather at Spurise to Help J. Gould Warner Helst the Flag.

J. Gould Warner, Adjutant to the Veterans of 1812, hoisted the flag at sunrise yesterday norning over the old fort in upper Central Park, in the presence of twenty-five citizens who had patriotism enough to be up at that early hour. Adjutant Warner went up to the Park on Tuesday night to be on band in plenty of time, and took a nap wrapped up in the big flag, which served the double purpose of a blanket and a pillow. The Park policemen aroused him at 4 o'clock, and exactly at 4:34, just as the sun was peeping over the horizon, all those cresent took hold of the halyards, and the old flag went up with a will.

Nineteen years ago, when Adjutant Warner first holsted the flag; twenty Veterans of 1812, and the entire Sixth Regiment were present, but yealerday not a single veteran was there. Gen. Abram Dally, the ainety-two-year-old hero, was celebrating the day in Warwick. N. J. Henry Morris, who is the only other survivor in this vicinity, was unable to leave his home in Port Chester.

Among those who spoke at the gathering were Col. Joseph Yeamans of the Mexican Veterans, Col. William Chandler, Mitchell Laird, and Mrs. H. Watson Downe. of time, and took a nap wrapped up in the big

A GREAT DAY FOR ATHLETES

A FOOT RACE AND A BROADSWORD CONTEST IN SCHUETZEN PARK.

Professionale Rus Four Miles for a Purse, and T. Regan Bonte Gus Guerrero-Lieut. Henderson and Sergeant Orioleky Siash at One Auether on Herseback. The Hudson County Caledonian Club had

picnic and games at Schuetzen Park, North Bergen, yesterday. The prizes were all cash, The first event, putting a light stone, was won by James Hamilton, 31 feet 10% inches; John Hamilton, second, 31 feet 9% inches; William Guthier, third, 30 feet 8 inches, Throwing the light hammer—George Hamilton, first, 96 feet 5 inches; John Graham, second, 92 feet 6 faches; James Kennedy, third, 85 feet 6 inches. The running long jump was won by Andrew Hamilton, 16 feet 5 inches; William Guthler, second, 15 feet 10 inches; Chapman Stew-art, third, 14 feet 6 inches. The half-mile run was won by Andrew Hamilton, Chapman Stewart second, W. McLaren third. Chapman Stewart second, W. McLaren third. Time, 2 minutes 3 seconds. Putting the heavy stone was won by J. C. Lang. 31 feet 3 inches; William Artel second, 30 feet 10 inches; E. E. Flint third, 27 feet 3 inches. Throwing the heavy hammer, E. E. Flint first, 78 feet 6 inches; J. C. Lang second, 77 feet 7 inches; George Hamilton third, 71 feet 6 inches. The 100-yard dash was won by J. Regan, E. E. Filint second. A. Hamilton third. Time, 104 seconds. The reel dancing was won by James Kennedy of the Hudson County Caledonian Club; W. Grant Sorlie of the New York Caledonian Club sec-

softe of the New Jork Cancellian Guo Socond, Teet 10 inches; J. C. Lang first, 8 feet 3 inches; E. F. Fintsee ond, 7 feet 10 inches; J. Regan third, 7 feet 6 inches; J. Regan third, 7 feet 6 inches.

Tossing the caber was the next event. A fourteen foot caber weighing 180 pounds was used. Out of the dozen who entered J. C. Lang was the only one who succeeded it fairly tipping the pole over. He secored 38 feet. The second a ud third prizes were divided among the other contestants. William Artei vaulted 9 feet with the aid of a pole, and won lirst place. A. Wardell second, 7 feet 10 inches, James Ham don third.

The event of the day was a four-mile professional race for a purse of \$50. Gus Guerrero, the Maxican wix-duay walker, T. Hegan, the noted 50 mile runner of this city, George Brown, and other well-known nedestrians were entered. The tryck was eight laps to the mile, Guerrero was the favorite. When the piston was fired currer or attended of with a spurt that such contracts a work of the model of the fifth lap he had chugh him. And a pretty bit of running followed. For two laps neither gained, Then hegan began slowly to leave the Mexican behind. The first mile was done in 4 minutes, In the next mile Guerrero allowed Hegan to laphin, and he was never able to head him after that, All but four of the contestants dropped out before two miles had been run. Regan wenther race, leading Guerrero one and a half laps. Time, 23 minutes. George Brown and William Davis made a great race for third place. Davis is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association of Hackensack, and never ran a race before. Brown is an old hand. On the thirtieth lap Brown led by three-quarters of a lap, Davis secured a few inches the lead, and succeeded in holding it. He got more applause than the winner, and was earried off the track on the shouldors of his friends. His time was 25's minutes.

Four Sectehmen danced the highland fling. Jas. Kennedy won lifes third. The high running and was hard to manage. Orlofsky rode a roan mare that knew

FUN FOR THE SIXTY-NINTH

The Irish Regiment Captures Jones's Wood

and has a Great Time. Twenty-seven years ago the gallant Sixtyninth Regiment marched away from New York for the seat of war. Yesterday the same Sixtyninth advanced upon Jones's Wood, captured it without a struggle, and held it with glory through the day and evening. The green flag and the harp of Ireland looked down on a gay throng when Col. Cayanagh appeared at 2 o'clock and the annual games of the regiment began. The six contests were as follows:

began. The six contests were as follows:

One mile run, members of the regiment only—Won by John MgCarthy of Company B; time, 5 minutes 29 seconds. We have contested by the con

ar, 24. Peter Phinizan, 22; John Magner, 29; John Henry, 19. Total, 127.

Company K came second with a score of 110. In the one-mile walk a protest was made against Dempsey on the ground of his not being a regular member of the Twenty-third. There was another race. It was between little Johnnie Ityan and Tommie Moriarty, the mascot of Company B. Tommie won two heats out of three, and ran breathless into Licut. Moriarty's arms. "Betcher life I can beat any boy in New York," said Tommie, when he had recovered his wind. There were contests in jumping and running all over the grounds, and ig dances without number. In these the most expert were Ralph Heaton, R. Graham, and J. Monahan, with Maggle Lynskey, Annie Coughlin, and Mamie Heaton, Kate Sullivan. Annie Farrell, and Mary Hogan. The Clan-na-Guel's Piente.

The Clan-na-Gnel Society of Brooklyn held

its annual picnic yesterday at Ridgewood Park. Before the dancing began there were games of base ball and hand ball and a horse race. The horse which Mr. John McCormack rode won. Besides the dancing of waltzes, polkas, and qua-Besides the dancing of waltzes, poikas, and quadrilles, there were jig dances to the music of pipes and violin. Mrs. Patrick Watson, 64 years old, tired out two young men in the jig, and stood ready to tire out two more when her son-in-law asked her to ston.

"Sure," she added, "the young jack-a-napes that stood before me thumping the floor with their insect destroyers did not know what I've forgot about jig dancing."

Nearly all the politicians of Brooklyn were present at some time during the afternoon of evening.

evening.

The members of the Brooklyn Caledonian Society enjoyed themselves at High Ground Park.

The Grant Memorial Window Dedicated. ASBURY PARK, July 4 .- The Gen. Grant memorial window presented to St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church at Long Branch city by George W. Childs of Philadelphia was dedicated this afternoon. None of the members of the General's family was present, Ad-

bers of the General's family was present. Addresses were made by Gen. Horace K. Porter and the Rev. Dr. W. C. Steele, chaplain of the House of Rofuge on Randall's Island. The donor of the window occupied a seat on the pulpit platform. The window has been mounted in the recess back of the pulpit. It has a poor portrait of Gen. Grant in the centre, with the figure of war on one side and a figure representing grief on the other. Over the head of the General is the Angel of Peace with outstretched wings. At the bottom of the window is this inscription: "In memory of Gen. Ulysses R. Grant, erected by his friend, George W. Childe, as a token of affection."